CD/2009

Conference on Disarmament

23 January 2015

Original: English

Note verbale dated 20 January 2015 from the Permanent Mission of Austria addressed to the Acting Secretary-General of the Conference on Disarmament transmitting the Chair's summary of the Vienna Conference on the Humanitarian Impact of Nuclear Weapons, which took place on 8 and 9 December 2014 in Vienna

The Permanent Mission of Austria presents its compliments to the Acting Secretary-General of the Conference on Disarmament and has honour to transmit herewith the Chair's Summary of the Vienna Conference on the Humanitarian Impact of Nuclear Weapons, which took place on 8 and 9 December 2014 in Vienna. Austria kindly requests that this document to be issued as an official document of the 2015 Session of the Conference of Disarmament.

GE.15-00920

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Vienna Conference on the Humanitarian Impact of Nuclear Weapons

8 to 9 December 2014

Report and Summary of Findings of the Conference Presented under the sole responsibility of Austria

1. The Vienna Conference on the Humanitarian Impact of Nuclear Weapons took place from 8 to 9 December 2014. It addressed the humanitarian consequences of any use of nuclear weapons, including effects on human health, the environment, agriculture and food security, migration and the economy, as well as the risks and likelihood of the authorized or unauthorized use of nuclear weapons, international response capabilities and the applicable normative framework.

2. Delegations representing 158 States, the United Nations, the International Committee of the Red Cross, the Red Cross and Red Crescent movement, civil society organisations and academia participated in the Conference.

3. The UN Secretary General and Pope Francis conveyed messages to the Conference. The President of the ICRC addressed the participants. Hibakusha, the survivors of the nuclear explosions in Hiroshima and Nagasaki, and victims of the effects of nuclear testing also participated in the Conference and gave their testimonies and experiences. Their presence and contributions exemplified the unspeakable suffering caused to ordinary civilians by nuclear weapons.

4. The Vienna Conference built upon the fact-based discussions at the first and second Conferences on the Humanitarian Impact of Nuclear Weapons, held respectively in Oslo and Nayarit, and contributed to a deeper understanding of the consequences and the actual risks posed by nuclear weapons. Moreover, these further discussions underlined the extreme challenges for humanitarian response in the event of nuclear weapon explosions in populated areas. Furthermore, it presented a "bird's eye view" on international norms and the humanitarian impact of nuclear weapons. Key conclusions from the substantive sessions included the following:

(a) The impact of a nuclear weapon detonation, irrespective of the cause, would not be constrained by national borders and could have regional and even global consequences, causing destruction, death and displacement as well as profound and long-term damage to the environment, climate, human health and well-being, socioeconomic development, social order and could even threaten the survival of humankind.

(b) The scope, scale and interrelationship of the humanitarian consequences caused by nuclear weapon detonation are catastrophic and more complex than commonly understood. These consequences can be large scale and potentially irreversible.

(c) The use and testing of nuclear weapons have demonstrated their devastating immediate, mid- and long-term effects. Nuclear testing in several parts of the world has left a legacy of serious health and environmental consequences. Radioactive contamination from these tests disproportionately affects women and children. It contaminated food supplies and continues to be measurable in the atmosphere to this day.

(d) As long as nuclear weapons exist, there remains the possibility of a nuclear weapon explosion. Even if the probability is considered low, given the catastrophic consequences of a nuclear weapon detonation, the risk is unacceptable. The risks of

accidental, mistaken, unauthorized or intentional use of nuclear weapons are evident due to the vulnerability of nuclear command and control networks to human error and cyberattacks, the maintaining of nuclear arsenals on high levels of alert, forward deployment and their modernization. These risks increase over time. The dangers of access to nuclear weapons and related materials by non-state actors, particularly terrorist groups, persist.

(e) There are many circumstances in which nuclear weapons could be used in view of international conflicts and tensions, and against the background of the current security doctrines of States possessing nuclear weapons. As nuclear deterrence entails preparing for nuclear war, the risk of nuclear weapon use is real. Opportunities to reduce risk must be taken now, such as de-alerting and reducing the role of nuclear weapons in security doctrines. Limiting the role of nuclear weapons to deterrence does not remove the possibility of their use. Nor does it address the risks stemming from accidental use. The only assurance against the risk of a nuclear weapon detonation is the total elimination of nuclear weapons.

(f) No state or international body could address in an adequate manner the immediate humanitarian emergency or long-term consequences caused by a nuclear weapon detonation in a populated area, nor provide adequate assistance to those affected. Such capacity is unlikely ever to exist. Coordinated preparedness may nevertheless be useful in mitigating the effects including of a terrorist event involving the explosion of an improvised nuclear device. The imperative of prevention as the only guarantee against the humanitarian consequences of nuclear weapons use was highlighted.

(g) Looking at nuclear weapons from a number of different legal angles, it is clear that there is no comprehensive legal norm universally prohibiting possession, transfer, production and use. International environmental law remains applicable in armed conflict and can pertain to nuclear weapons, although it does not specifically regulate these arms. Likewise, international health regulations would cover effects of nuclear weapons. The new evidence that has emerged in the last two years about the humanitarian impact of nuclear weapons casts further doubt on whether these weapons could ever be used in conformity with IHL. As was the case with torture, which defeats humanity and is now unacceptable to all, the suffering caused by nuclear weapons use is not only a legal matter, it necessitates moral appraisal.

(h) The catastrophic consequences of a nuclear weapon detonation event and the risks associated with the mere existence of these weapons raise profound ethical and moral questions on a level transcending legal discussions and interpretations.

General views and policy responses

5. States, international organisations, United Nations entities, the Red Cross and Red Crescent movement and civil society representatives recalled their deep concern at the catastrophic humanitarian consequences of any use of nuclear weapons. They welcomed the convening of the Vienna Conference on the Humanitarian Impact of Nuclear Weapons. Participants appreciated the testimonials of survivors of nuclear weapons use and testing, including for educating and raising awareness among youth. Many delegates expressed concern about the limited progress in nuclear disarmament and stressed the view that humanitarian considerations should no longer be ignored but be at the core of all nuclear disarmament deliberations. They welcomed the broad participation, including by several nuclear weapons possessor states. They also considered that the discussions would contribute to the implementation of the 2010 NPT Review Conference Action Plan and earlier undertakings and the achievement of a meaningful outcome to the 2015 NPT Review Conference that takes nuclear disarmament efforts forward. Moreover, they reiterated the importance of the entry into force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban

Treaty as a key element of the international nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation regime.

6. Many delegations expressed their concern that military doctrines in several States continued to set forth rationales and operational planning for the use of nuclear weapons.

7. Many delegations noted that the discourse on the humanitarian impact of nuclear weapons has revealed that nuclear weapons pose an unacceptable risk, that this risk is higher than commonly understood and that it continues to increase over time. Protection of civilians is a fundamental duty of States and requires particular care on their part. Many delegations affirmed that in the interest of the very survival of humanity nuclear weapons must never be used again, under any circumstances.

8. Many delegations considered that the existence and possible use of nuclear weapons and the resulting unacceptable consequences raise profound moral and ethical issues.

9. In light of sustainable development challenges, concern was expressed about the diversion of funds for nuclear weapons.

10. Many delegations considered that the growing understanding of the risk posed by nuclear weapons, including the likelihood and devastating humanitarian consequences of their use, underscores the urgent need for all States to pursue effective measures for the achievement of nuclear disarmament.

11. States expressed various views regarding the ways and means of advancing the nuclear disarmament agenda. A range of legally binding collective approaches to achieving progress toward a world without nuclear weapons was discussed. Many delegations reaffirmed that the total elimination of nuclear weapons is the most effective way to prevent their use.

12. Many delegations expressed appreciation for the important contribution of civil society and researchers in all aspects of advancing nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation and the achievement of a world without nuclear weapons. The necessity of a multilateral and inclusive approach in pursuing this objective was highlighted by many delegations.

13. The majority of delegations underscored that the final elimination of nuclear weapons should be pursued within an agreed legal framework, including a nuclear weapons convention.

14. A number of delegations argued that a step-by-step approach was the most effective and practical way to achieve nuclear disarmament, referring in particular to the entry into force of the CTBT and a Treaty banning the production of fissile material for nuclear weapons. These delegations also noted that the global security environment needs to be taken into consideration in discussions about nuclear weapons and nuclear disarmament. In this connection, they promoted various unilateral, bilateral, plurilateral and multilateral, building blocks that should and can be taken in the near- to mid-term in support of a world without nuclear weapons.

15. Many delegations stressed the need for security for all and underscored that the only way to guarantee this security is through the total elimination of nuclear weapons and their prohibition. They expressed support for the negotiation of a new legal instrument prohibiting nuclear weapons constituting an effective measure towards nuclear disarmament, as required also by the NPT.

16. It was recognized that the obligation to pursue effective measures for nuclear disarmament, as expressed in article VI of the NPT, resides with each State Party, and that there are practical steps that States can take now to pursue such measures in good faith.

17. A number of delegations considered that the inability to make progress on any particular step was no reason not to pursue negotiations in good faith on other effective measures to achieve and maintain a nuclear-weapon-free world. Such steps have been taken very effectively in regional contexts in the past, as evidenced by nuclear weapon free zones.

18. Participants at the Vienna Conference were conscious that 2015 marks the 70th anniversary of the use of nuclear weapons in Hiroshima and Nagasaki and that calls for nuclear disarmament in this connection have been palpable and poignant. They considered that it is critical to sustain partnerships among States, the Red Cross Movement, international organisations, Parliamentarians and civil society with a view to translating the widespread concerns about the risks and consequences associated with nuclear weapons into concerted steps to achieve a world without these armaments.

19. The overwhelming majority of NPT States Parties expects that the forthcoming 2015 NPT Review Conference should take stock of all relevant developments, including the outcomes of the Conferences on the Humanitarian Impact of Nuclear Weapons, and determine the next steps for the achievement and maintenance of a nuclear-weapon-free world.

Conference on Disarmament

23 January 2015

Original: English

Note verbale dated 20 January 2015 from the Permanent Mission of Austria addressed to the Acting Secretary-General of the Conference on Disarmament transmitting the Austrian Pledge that was presented by Austria in her national capacity at the Vienna Conference on the Humanitarian Impact of Nuclear Weapons, which took place on 8 and 9 December 2014 in Vienna

The Permanent Mission of Austria presents its compliments to the Acting Secretary-General of the Conference on Disarmament and has the honour to transmit herewith the Austrian Pledge that was presented by Austria in her national capacity at the Vienna Conference on the Humanitarian Impact of Nuclear Weapons, which took place on 8 and 9 December 2014 in Vienna. Austria kindly requests this document be registered as an official document of the 2015 Session of the Conference of Disarmament.

GE.15-00930 (E)

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Austrian Pledge

1. Having hosted and chaired the Vienna Conference on the Humanitarian Impact of Nuclear Weapons from 8-9 December 2014 and in light of the important facts and findings that have been presented at the international conferences in Oslo, Nayarit and Vienna, Austria, solely in her national capacity, and without binding any other participant, wants to go beyond the summary just read out. After careful consideration of the evidence, Austria has come to the following inescapable conclusions and makes the subsequent pledge to take them forward with interested parties in available fora, including in the context of the NPT and its upcoming 2015 Review Conference:

2. Mindful of the unacceptable harm that victims of nuclear weapons explosions and nuclear testing have experienced and recognising that that the rights and needs of victims have not yet been adequately addressed,

3. Understanding that the immediate, mid- and long-term consequences of a nuclear weapon explosion are significantly graver than it was understood in the past and will not be constrained by national borders but have regional or even global effects, potentially threatening the survival of humanity,

4. Recognizing the complexity of and interrelationship between these consequences on health, environment, infrastructure, food security, climate, development, social cohesion and the global economy that are systemic and potentially irreversible,

5. Aware that the risk of a nuclear weapon explosion is significantly greater than previously assumed and is indeed increasing with increased proliferation, the lowering of the technical threshold for nuclear weapon capability, the ongoing modernisation of nuclear weapon arsenals in nuclear weapon possessing states, and the role that is attributed to nuclear weapons in the nuclear doctrines of possessor states,

6. Cogniscent of the fact that the risk of nuclear weapons use with their unacceptable consequences can only be avoided when all nuclear weapons have been eliminated,

7. Emphasizing that the consequences of a nuclear weapon explosion and the risks associated with nuclear weapons concern the security of all humanity and that all states share the responsibility to prevent any use of nuclear weapons,

8. Emphasizing that the scope of consequences of a nuclear weapon explosion and risks associated raise profound moral and ethical questions that go beyond debates about the legality of nuclear weapons,

9. Mindful that no national or international response capacity exists that would adequately respond to the human suffering and humanitarian harm that would result from a nuclear weapon explosion in a populated area, and that such capacity most likely will never exist,

10. Affirming that it is in the interest of the very survival of humanity that nuclear weapons are never used again, under any circumstances,

11. Reiterating the crucial role that international organisations, relevant UN entities, the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, elected representatives, academia and civil society play for advancing the shared objective of a nuclear weapon free world,

12. Austria regards it as her responsibility and consequently pledges to present the facts-based discussions, findings and compelling evidence of the Vienna Conference, which builds upon the previous conferences in Oslo and Nayarit, to all relevant fora, in particular

the NPT Review Conference 2015 and in the UN framework, as they should be at the centre of all deliberations, obligations and commitments with regard to nuclear disarmament,

13. Austria pledges to follow the imperative of human security for all and to promote the protection of civilians against risks stemming from nuclear weapons,

14. Austria calls on all states parties to the NPT to renew their commitment to the urgent and full implementation of existing obligations under Article VI, and to this end, to identify and pursue effective measures to fill the legal gap for the prohibition and elimination of nuclear weapons and Austria pledges to cooperate with all stakeholders to achieve this goal,

15. Austria calls on all nuclear weapons possessor states to take concrete interim measures to reduce the risk of nuclear weapon detonations, including reducing the operational status of nuclear weapons and moving nuclear weapons away from deployment into storage, diminishing the role of nuclear weapons in military doctrines and rapid reductions of all types of nuclear weapons,

16. Austria pledges to cooperate with all relevant stakeholders, States, international organizations, the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movements, parliamentarians and civil society, in efforts to stigmatise, prohibit and eliminate nuclear weapons in light of their unacceptable humanitarian consequences and associated risks.

CD/2011

Conference on Disarmament

9 February 2015

Original: English

Letter dated 22 January 2015 from the Permanent Representative of the Russian Federation addressed to the Acting Secretary-General of the Conference on Disarmament transmitting the text of the joint statement by interested States in support of the Conference, delivered in the First Committee at the sixty-ninth session of the General Assembly

I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of the joint statement by interested States in support of the Conference on Disarmament delivered in the First Committee at the sixty-ninth session of the General Assembly of the United Nations.

I would be grateful if this letter and the attached joint statement could be issued and circulated as an official document of the Conference on Disarmament.

(*Signed*) Alexey Borodavkin
Permanent Representative

GE.15-02003 (E)

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Joint Statement in Support of the Conference on Disarmament[1]

1. Recalling the Joint Statements delivered by the like-minded States in the First Committee at the sixty-seventh and sixty-eighth sessions of the General Assembly of the United Nations, we reaffirm our commitment to the resumption of negotiations in the Conference on Disarmament without further delay.

2. We are confident that tangible progress in multilateral disarmament and in strengthening international regimes of arms control and non-proliferation can only be achieved within the framework of the existing multilateral disarmament mechanisms, in particular the Conference on Disarmament, taking into due account national security priorities of member States.

3. We believe that the Conference, as the single multilateral negotiating forum, with its fundamental principle of consensus and its membership, cannot be substituted by any other forum for the purpose of addressing the complex issues in its agenda.

4. We commend the efforts by all the 2014 Presidents of the Conference to reach consensus on a programme of work. At the same time, we are concerned about the lack of progress in this regard.

5. We welcome the re-establishment of the Informal Working Group with a mandate to produce a program of work robust in substance and progressive over time in implementation and commend the Informal Working Group's Co-Chair, Mr. Luis Gallegos Chiriboga, Ambassador of Ecuador and Vice Co-Chair Mr. Peter Woolcott, Ambassador of Australia, for their efforts to find an acceptable solution.

6. We call on the States participating in the work of the Conference to demonstrate political will in order to reach an agreement on a balanced and comprehensive programme of work and resume its substantive work on the core issues of the agenda of the Conference on Disarmament – nuclear disarmament, a treaty banning the production of fissile material for nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices, prevention of an arms race in outer space, effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons – in accordance with its mandate and its rules of procedure.

7. Pending the adoption of such a programme of work, structured and result-oriented discussions are to be encouraged in the Conference. In this regard we welcome the structured and substantive discussions held by the Conference throughout its 2014 session.

8. We call upon all States concerned to live up to their responsibilities and to exert every effort in order to overcome the long-lasting impasse at the Conference on Disarmament.

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[1] The following States associated with the joint statement: Argentina, Armenia, Bangladesh, Belarus, China, Ethiopia, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Myanmar, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Russian Federation, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam and Zimbabwe.

Conference on Disarmament

10 February 2015

Original: English

Letter dated 28 January 2015 from the Permanent Representative of Turkey addressed to the Acting Secretary-General of the Conference on Disarmament regarding the requests for participation in the work of the conference during 2015 from non-member States

I have the honour to inform you that Turkey accepts the list contained in document CD/WP.583/Add.1 with the understanding emphasized in and circulated with documents CD/1438 and CD/1738.

I would appreciate it if this letter could be issued as an official document of the Conference on Disarmament.

(*Signed*): Mehmet Ferden Çarikçi
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

GE.15-02231 (E)

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Please recycle

Conference on Disarmament

10 February 2015

Original: English

Note verbale dated 2 February 2015 from the Permanent Mission of Mexico addressed to the Acting Secretary-General of the Conference on Disarmament transmitting a compendium of mandates given to the Conference on Disarmament by the General Assembly of the United Nations, prepared by the secretariat of the Conference

The Permanent Mission of Mexico to the United Nations Office and other international organizations based in Geneva presents its compliments to the United Nations Office at Geneva, the Office of the Acting Director-General and Acting Secretary-General of the Conference on Disarmament, and has the honour to refer to the 2015 session of the Conference on Disarmament.

In this regard, the Permanent Mission of Mexico requests that the attached "**Compendium of mandates given to the Conference on Disarmament by the General Assembly**", prepared by the secretariat of the Conference on Disarmament at the request of the Mexican presidency of the Conference, should be registered as an official document of the 2015 session of the Conference on Disarmament.

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Compendium of mandates given to the Conference on Disarmament by the General Assembly of the United Nations

2014
Sixty-ninth session

Resolution 69/27. Prohibition of the development and manufacture of new types of weapons of mass destruction and new systems of such weapons: report of the Conference on Disarmament (operative paragraphs 2 and 5)

2. Requests the Conference on Disarmament, without prejudice to further overview of its agenda, to keep the matter under review, as appropriate, with a view to making, when necessary, recommendations on undertaking specific negotiations on identified types of such weapons;

5. Requests the Conference on Disarmament to report the results of any consideration of the matter in its annual reports to the General Assembly.

Note: Same language since 1996 (fifty-first session of the General Assembly).

Resolution 69/30. Conclusion of effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons (operative paragraphs 4 and 5)

4. Recommends that further intensive efforts be devoted to the search for such a common approach or common formula and that the various alternative approaches, including, in particular, those considered in the Conference on Disarmament, be further explored in order to overcome the difficulties;

5. Also recommends that the Conference on Disarmament actively continue intensive negotiations with a view to reaching early agreement and concluding effective international agreements to assure the non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons, taking into account the widespread support for the conclusion of an international convention and giving consideration to any other proposals designed to secure the same objective.

Note: Same language since 1996 (fifty-first session of the General Assembly).

Resolution 69/31. Prevention of an arms race in outer space (operative paragraphs 6 and 8)

6. Invites the Conference on Disarmament to establish a working group under its agenda item entitled "Prevention of an arms race in outer space" as early as possible during its 2015 session;

8. Urges States conducting activities in outer space, as well as States interested in conducting such activities, to keep the Conference on Disarmament informed of the progress of bilateral and multilateral negotiations on the matter, if any, so as to facilitate its work.

Note: Same language since 2009 (sixty-fourth session of the General Assembly).

Resolution 69/32. No first placement of weapons in outer space (operative paragraphs 2 and 3)

2. Reiterates that the Conference on Disarmament, as the single multilateral negotiating forum, has the primary role in the negotiation of a multilateral agreement, or agreements, as appropriate, on the prevention of an arms race in outer space in all its aspects;

3. Urges an early start of substantive work based on the updated draft treaty on the prevention of the placement of weapons in outer space and of the threat or use of force against outer space objects[1] submitted by China and the Russian Federation at the Conference on Disarmament, under the agenda item entitled "Prevention of an arms race in outer space".

Resolution 69/37. Towards a nuclear-weapon-free world: Accelerating the implementation of nuclear disarmament commitments (operative paragraph 11)

11. Urges all States to work together to overcome obstacles within the international disarmament machinery that are inhibiting efforts to advance the cause of nuclear disarmament in a multilateral context, and to immediately implement the three specific recommendations of the 2010 Review Conference action plan addressed to the Conference on Disarmament, and once again urges the Conference on Disarmament to commence, without delay, substantive work that advances the agenda of nuclear disarmament, particularly through multilateral negotiations.

Note: Same language since 2013 (sixty-eighth session of the General Assembly). This includes the language used until 2012 (sixty-seventh session of the General Assembly).

Resolution 69/38. Transparency and confidence-building measures in outer space activities (operative paragraph 3)

1. Stresses the importance of the note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Group of Governmental Experts on Transparency and Confidence building Measures in Outer Space Activities,5 considered by the General Assembly on 5 December 2013;

3. Decides, in order to further advance transparency and confidence building measures in outer space, to refer the recommendations contained in the report to the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, the Disarmament Commission and the Conference on Disarmament for consideration, as appropriate.

Resolution 69/4. Regional disarmament (operative paragraph 1)

1. Stresses that sustained efforts are needed, within the framework of the Conference on Disarmament and under the umbrella of the United Nations, to make progress on the entire range of disarmament issues.

Resolution 69/47. Conventional arms control at the regional and subregional levels (operative paragraph 2)

2. Requests the Conference on Disarmament to consider the formulation of principles that can serve as a framework for regional agreements on conventional arms control, and looks forward to a report of the Conference on this subject.

Note: Same language since 1996 (fifty-first session of the General Assembly).

Resolution 69/48. Nuclear disarmament (operative paragraphs 16, 17 and 20)

16. Calls for the immediate commencement of negotiations in the Conference on Disarmament on a non-discriminatory, multilateral and internationally and effectively verifiable treaty banning the production of fissile material for nuclear weapons or other

[1] CD/1985.

nuclear explosive devices on the basis of the report of the Special Coordinator[2] and the mandate contained therein;

17. Urges the Conference on Disarmament to commence as early as possible its substantive work during its 2015 session, while welcoming the re-establishment of the informal working group with a mandate to produce a programme of work robust in substance and progressive over time in implementation, on the basis of a comprehensive and balanced programme of work that takes into consideration all the real and existing priorities in the field of disarmament and arms control, including the immediate commencement of negotiations on such a treaty with a view to their conclusion within five years;

20. Reiterates its call upon the Conference on Disarmament to establish, as soon as possible and as the highest priority, an ad hoc committee on nuclear disarmament in 2015 and to commence negotiations on a phased programme of nuclear disarmament leading to the total elimination of nuclear weapons within a specified framework of time.

Note: Same language since 2008 (sixty-third session of the General Assembly).

Resolution 69/52. United action towards the total elimination of nuclear weapons (operative paragraph 11)

11. Reiterates its call for the immediate commencement of negotiations in the Conference on Disarmament on a treaty banning the production of fissile material for nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices and its early conclusion on the basis of document CD/1299 of 24 March 1995 and the mandate contained therein, regrets that negotiations have not yet started, and calls upon all nuclear-weapon States and States not parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons to declare and maintain moratoriums on the production of fissile material for use in nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices pending the entry into force of the treaty.

Resolution 69/58. Follow-up to the 2013 high-level meeting of the General Assembly on nuclear disarmament (operative paragraph 4)

4. Calls for the urgent commencement of negotiations in the Conference on Disarmament for the early conclusion of a comprehensive convention on nuclear weapons to prohibit their possession, development, production, acquisition, testing, stockpiling, transfer, use or threat of use and to provide for their destruction.

Note: Same language as in 2013 (sixty-eighth session of the General Assembly).

Resolution 69/69. Convention on the prohibition of the use of nuclear weapons (operative paragraphs 1 and 2)

1. Reiterates its request to the Conference on Disarmament to commence negotiations in order to reach agreement on an international convention prohibiting the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons under any circumstances;

2. Requests the Conference on Disarmament to report to the General Assembly on the results of those negotiations.

Note: Same language since 1998 (fifty-third session of the General Assembly).

Resolution 69/76. Report of the Conference on Disarmament (operative paragraphs 3 and 7)

3. Calls upon the Conference on Disarmament to further intensify consultations and to explore possibilities for overcoming its ongoing deadlock of well over a decade by adopting

[2] CD/1299.

and implementing a balanced and comprehensive programme of work at the earliest possible date during its 2015 session, bearing in mind the decision on the programme of work adopted by the Conference on 29 May 2009,[3] as well as other relevant present, past and future proposals;

7. Requests all States members of the Conference on Disarmament to cooperate with the current President and successive Presidents in their efforts to guide the Conference to the early commencement of its substantive work, including negotiations, in its 2015 session.

Note: Same language since 2012 (sixty-seventh session of the General Assembly). Previous language slightly different.

2013
Sixty-eighth session

Resolution 68/28. Conclusion of effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons (10th, 12th, 13th and 16th preambular paragraphs and operative paragraphs 2, 4 and 5)

Resolution 68/29. Prevention of an arms race in outer space (6th, 11th, 17th, 18th, 19th and 20th preambular paragraphs and operative paragraphs 5, 6 and 8)

Resolution 68/32. Follow-up to the 2013 high-level meeting of the General Assembly on nuclear disarmament (operative paragraph 4)

Resolution 68/39. Towards a nuclear-weapon-free world: accelerating the implementation of nuclear disarmament commitments (16th preambular paragraph and operative paragraph 11)

Resolution 68/43. Transparency in armaments (operative paragraph 8)

8. Invites the Conference on Disarmament to consider continuing its work undertaken in the field of transparency in armaments.

Note: Same language since 1996 (fifty-first session of the General Assembly).

Resolution 68/47. Nuclear disarmament (operative paragraphs 16, 17, 20 and 21)

Resolution 68/50. Transparency and confidence-building measures in outer space activities (6th and 7th preambular paragraphs and operative paragraph 3)

Resolution 68/53. Prohibition of the dumping of radioactive wastes (operative paragraphs 5 and 6)

5. Requests the Conference on Disarmament to take into account, in the negotiations for a convention on the prohibition of radiological weapons, radioactive wastes as part of the scope of such a convention;

6. Also requests the Conference on Disarmament to intensify efforts towards an early conclusion of such a convention and to include in its report to the General Assembly at its seventieth session the progress recorded in the negotiations on this subject.

Note: Same language since 1997 (fifty-second session of the General Assembly).

[3] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 27* (A/69/27), para. 18.

Resolution 68/56. Conventional arms control at the regional and subregional levels (operative paragraph 2)

Resolution 68/58. Convention on the prohibition of the use of nuclear weapons (operative paragraphs 1 and 2)

Resolution 68/64. Report of the Conference on Disarmament (operative paragraphs 3 and 6)

3. Calls upon the Conference on Disarmament to further intensify consultations and to explore possibilities for overcoming its ongoing deadlock of well over a decade by adopting and implementing a balanced and comprehensive programme of work at the earliest possible date during its 2014 session, bearing in mind the decision on the programme of work adopted by the Conference on 29 May 2009,[4] as well as other relevant present, past and future proposals;

6. Requests all States members of the Conference on Disarmament to cooperate with the current President and successive Presidents in their efforts to guide the Conference to the early commencement of its substantive work, including negotiations, in its 2014 session.

Note: Same language since 2003 (fifty-eighth session of the General Assembly).

2012
Sixty-seventh session

Resolution 67/29. Conclusion of effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons (operative paragraphs 4 and 5)

Resolution 67/30. Prevention of an arms race in outer space (operative paragraphs 5, 6 and 8)

Resolution 67/34. Towards a nuclear-weapon-free world: accelerating the implementation of nuclear disarmament commitments (operative paragraph 13)

13. Urges all States to work together to overcome obstacles within the international disarmament machinery that are inhibiting efforts to advance the cause of nuclear disarmament in a multilateral context, and to immediately implement the three specific recommendations of the 2010 Review Conference action plan addressed to the Conference on Disarmament.

Resolution 67/53. Treaty banning the production of fissile material for nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices (operative paragraphs 1 and 5)

1. Urges the Conference on Disarmament to agree on and implement early in 2013 a balanced and comprehensive programme of work that includes the immediate commencement of negotiations on a treaty banning the production of fissile material for nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices on the basis of document CD/1299 and the mandate contained therein;

5. Invites the Conference on Disarmament to take note of the report of the group of governmental experts and consider further action as appropriate.

Note: Same language as in 2011.

[4] Ibid., *Sixty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 27* (A/64/27), para. 18.

Resolution 67/57. **Regional disarmament (operative paragraph 1)**

Resolution 67/60. **Nuclear disarmament (operative paragraphs 16, 17, 20 and 21)**

Resolution 67/62. **Conventional arms control at the regional and sub-regional levels (operative paragraph 2)**

Resolution 67/64. **Convention on the prohibition of the use of nuclear weapons (operative paragraphs 1 and 2)**

Resolution 67/72. **Report of the Conference on Disarmament (operative paragraphs 3 and 5)**

2011
Sixty-sixth session

Resolution 66/21. **Prohibition of the development and manufacture of new types of weapons of mass destruction and new systems of such weapons: report of the Conference on Disarmament (operative paragraphs 2 and 5)**

Resolution 66/26. **Conclusion of effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons (operative paragraphs 4 and 5)**

Resolution 66/27. **Prevention of an arms race in outer space (operative paragraphs 5, 6 and 8)**

Resolution 66/36. **Regional disarmament (operative paragraph 1)**

Resolution 66/37. **Conventional arms control at the regional and subregional levels (operative paragraph 2)**

Resolution 66/39. **Transparency in armaments (operative paragraph 7)**

Resolution 66/40. **Towards a nuclear-weapon-free world: accelerating the implementation of nuclear disarmament commitments (operative paragraph 11)**

11. Encourages all States to work together to overcome obstacles within the international disarmament machinery, including in the Conference on Disarmament, that are inhibiting efforts to advance the cause of nuclear disarmament in a multilateral context.

Resolution 66/44. **Treaty banning the production of fissile material for nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices (operative paragraphs 1, 2 and 3)**

Resolution 66/51. **Nuclear disarmament (operative paragraphs 16, 17, 20 and 21)**

Resolution 66/52. **Prohibition of the dumping of radioactive wastes (operative paragraphs 5 and 6)**

Resolution 66/57. **Convention on the prohibition of the use of nuclear weapons (operative paragraphs 1 and 2)**

Resolution 66/59. **Report of the Conference on Disarmament (operative paragraphs 2 and 5)**

2. Calls upon the Conference on Disarmament to further intensify consultations and explore possibilities with a view to adopting a balanced and comprehensive programme of

work at the earliest possible date during its 2012 session, bearing in mind the decision on the programme of work adopted by the Conference on 29 May 2009;[5]

5. Requests all States members of the Conference on Disarmament to cooperate with the current President and successive Presidents in their efforts to guide the Conference to the early commencement of its substantive work, including negotiations, in its 2012 session.

Resolution 66/66. Revitalizing the work of the Conference on Disarmament and taking forward multilateral disarmament negotiations (operative paragraph 6)

6. Urges the Conference on Disarmament to adopt and implement a programme of work to enable it to resume substantive work on its agenda early in its 2012 session.

2010
Sixty-fifth session

Resolution 65/43. Conclusion of effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons (operative paragraphs 4 and 5)

Resolution 65/44. Prevention of an arms race in outer space (operative paragraphs 6 and 8)

Resolution 65/45. Regional disarmament (operative paragraph 1)

Resolution 65/56. Nuclear disarmament (operative paragraphs 15, 16, 19 and 20)

Resolution 65/65. Treaty banning the production of fissile material for nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices (operative paragraph 1)

1. Urges the Conference on Disarmament to agree early in 2011 on a programme of work that includes the immediate commencement of negotiations on a treaty banning the production of fissile material for nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices.

Note: Same language as in previous year (2004, sixty-fourth session of the General Assembly).

Resolution 65/72. United action towards the total elimination of nuclear weapons (operative paragraph 9)

9. Calls for the immediate commencement of negotiations on a fissile material cut-off treaty at the 2011 session of the Conference on Disarmament and its early conclusion, and calls upon all nuclear-weapon States and States not parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons to declare and maintain moratoriums on the production of fissile material for any nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices pending the entry into force of the treaty.

Resolution 65/80. Convention on the prohibition of the use of nuclear weapons (operative paragraphs 1 and 2)

Resolution 65/85. Report of the Conference on Disarmament (operative paragraph 5)

5. Requests all States members of the Conference on Disarmament to cooperate with the current President and successive Presidents in their efforts to guide the Conference to the early commencement of its substantive work, including negotiations, in its 2011 session.

[5] CD/1864

Note: Same language since 2008 (sixty-third session of the General Assembly).

2009
Sixty-fourth session

Resolution 64/27. Conclusion of effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons (operative paragraphs 4 and 5)

Resolution 64/28. Prevention of an arms race in outer space (operative paragraphs 6 and 8)

Resolution 64/29. Treaty banning the production of fissile material for nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices (operative paragraph 1)

1. Urges the Conference on Disarmament to agree early in 2010 on a programme of work that includes the immediate commencement of negotiations on a treaty banning the production of fissile material for nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices.

Resolution 64/42. Conventional arms control at the regional and subregional levels (operative paragraph 2)

Resolution 64/45. Prohibition of the dumping of radioactive wastes (operative paragraphs 4 and 5)

Resolution 64/47. Renewed determination towards the total elimination of nuclear weapons (operative paragraphs 11 and 12)

11. Welcomes the adoption by the Conference on Disarmament of a programme of work for its 2009 session,[6] and calls upon the Conference to start its substantive work when it convenes in January 2010, while taking into due consideration the increasing global momentum in favour of nuclear disarmament as well as progress and active engagement in deliberations at the Conference;

12. Calls for the immediate commencement of negotiations on a fissile material cut-off treaty at the 2010 session of the Conference on Disarmament and its early conclusion, and calls upon all nuclear-weapon States and States not parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons to declare and maintain moratoriums on the production of fissile material for any nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices pending the entry into force of the treaty.

Resolution 64/53. Nuclear disarmament (operative paragraphs 14, 15, 19 and 20)

Resolution 64/54. Transparency in armaments (operative paragraph 8)

Resolution 64/57. Towards a nuclear-weapon-free world: accelerating the implementation of nuclear disarmament commitments (operative paragraph 9)

9. Calls upon the States members of the Conference on Disarmament to pursue continued positive developments in that forum, in order to maintain the momentum that led to the adoption of a programme of work on 29 May 2009, and spare no efforts to ensure an early start to the substantive work of the Conference at the beginning of its 2010 session.

Resolution 64/59. Convention on the prohibition of the use of nuclear weapons (operative paragraphs 1 and 2)

[6] CD/1864

Resolution 64/64. Report of the Conference on Disarmament (operative paragraph 5)

2008
Sixty-third session

Resolution 63/36. Prohibition of the development and manufacture of new types of weapons of mass destruction and new systems of such weapons: report of the Conference on Disarmament (operative paragraphs 2 and 5)

Resolution 63/39. Conclusion of effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons (operative paragraphs 2, 4 and 5)

Resolution 63/40. Prevention of an arms race in outer space (operative paragraphs 5, 6 and 8)

5. Reiterates that the Conference on Disarmament, as the sole multilateral disarmament negotiating forum, has the primary role in the negotiation of a multilateral agreement or agreements, as appropriate, on the prevention of an arms race in outer space in all its aspects;

6. Invites the Conference on Disarmament to complete the examination and updating of the mandate contained in its decision of 13 February 1992[7] and to establish an ad hoc committee as early as possible during its 2009 session;

8. Urges States conducting activities in outer space, as well as States interested in conducting such activities, to keep the Conference on Disarmament informed of the progress of bilateral and multilateral negotiations on the matter, if any, so as to facilitate its work.

Note: Same language since 1997 (fifty-second session of the General Assembly).

Resolution 63/43. Regional disarmament (operative paragraph 1)

Resolution 63/44. Conventional arms control at the regional and subregional levels (operative paragraph 2)

Resolution 63/46. Nuclear disarmament (operative paragraphs 14, 15, 19 and 20)

Resolution 63/69. Transparency in armaments (operative paragraph 7)

Resolution 63/73. Renewed determination towards the total elimination of nuclear weapons (operative paragraph 11)

11. Calls upon the Conference on Disarmament to immediately resume its substantive work to its fullest, considering the developments of this year in the Conference.

Note: Same language since 2006 (sixty-first session of the GA).

Resolution 63/75. Convention on the prohibition of the use of nuclear weapons (operative paragraphs 1 and 2)

Resolution 63/82. Report of the Conference on Disarmament (operative paragraphs 2 and 5)

[7] CD/1125.

2007
Sixty-second session

Resolution 62/19. Conclusion of effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons (operative paragraphs 2, 4 and 5)

Resolution 62/20. Prevention of an arms race in outer space (operative paragraphs 2, 5, 6 and 8)

Resolution 62/34. Prohibition of the dumping of radioactive wastes (operative paragraphs 4 and 5)

Resolution 62/37. Renewed determination towards the total elimination of nuclear weapons (operative paragraph 10)

Resolution 62/38. Regional disarmament (operative paragraph 1)

Resolution 62/42. Nuclear disarmament (operative paragraphs 14, 15 and 20)

14. Calls for the immediate commencement of negotiations in the Conference on Disarmament on a non-discriminatory, multilateral and internationally and effectively verifiable treaty banning the production of fissile material for nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices on the basis of the report of the Special Coordinator[8] and the mandate contained therein;

15. Urges the Conference on Disarmament to agree on a programme of work that includes the immediate commencement of negotiations on such a treaty with a view to their conclusion within five years;

20. Reiterates its call upon the Conference on Disarmament to establish, on a priority basis, an ad hoc committee to deal with nuclear disarmament early in 2008 and to commence negotiations on a phased programme of nuclear disarmament leading to the eventual total elimination of nuclear weapons.

Note: Language changes slightly in sixty-third session. This language remains the same since fifty-first session (1996).

Resolution 62/44. Conventional arms control at the regional and subregional levels (operative paragraph 2)

Resolution 62/51. Convention on the prohibition of the use of nuclear weapons (operative paragraphs 1, 2)

Resolution 62/55. Report of the Conference on Disarmament (operative paragraphs 2 and 5)

2. Calls upon the Conference to further intensify consultations and explore possibilities with a view to reaching an agreement on a programme of work;

5. Requests all States members of the Conference to cooperate with the current President and successive Presidents in their efforts to guide the Conference to the early commencement of substantive work in its 2008 session.

Note: Same language since 2003 (fifty-eighth session of the General Assembly).

[8] CD/1299.

2006
Sixty-first session

Resolution 61/57. Conclusion of effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons (operative paragraphs 2, 4, 5)

Resolution 61/58. Prevention of an arms race in outer space (operative paragraphs 2, 5, 6 and 8)

Resolution 61/74. Renewed determination towards the total elimination of nuclear weapons (operative paragraph 10)

Resolution 61/77. Transparency in armaments (operative paragraph 9)

Resolution 61/78. Nuclear disarmament (operative paragraphs 14, 15 and 20)

Resolution 61/80. Regional disarmament (operative paragraph 1)

Resolution 61/82. Conventional arms control at the regional and subregional levels (operative paragraph 2)

Resolution 61/97. Convention on the prohibition of the use of nuclear weapons (operative paragraphs 1 and 2)

Resolution 61/99. Report of the Conference on Disarmament (operative paragraphs 2 and 5)

2005
Sixtieth session

Resolution 60/46. Prohibition of the development and manufacture of new types of weapons of mass destruction and new systems of such weapons: report of the Conference on Disarmament (operative paragraphs 2 and 5)

Resolution 60/53. Conclusion of effective international arrangements to assure nonnuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons (operative paragraphs 2, 4 and 5)

Resolution 60/54. Prevention of an arms race in outer space (operative paragraphs 5, 6 and 8)

Resolution 60/57. Prohibition of the dumping of radioactive wastes (operative paragraphs 4 and 5)

Resolution 60/63. Regional disarmament (operative paragraph 1)

Resolution 60/70. Nuclear disarmament (operative paragraphs 14, 15 and 20)

Resolution 60/88. Convention on the prohibition of the use of nuclear weapons (operative paragraphs 1 and 2)

Resolution 60/90. Report of the Conference on Disarmament (operative paragraphs 2 and 5)

Resolution 60/226. Transparency in armaments (operative paragraph 6)

2004
Fifty-ninth session

Resolution 59/64. Conclusion of effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons (operative paragraphs 2, 4 and 5)

Resolution 59/65. Prevention of an arms race in outer space (operative paragraphs 5, 6 and 8)

Resolution 59/75. Accelerating the implementation of nuclear disarmament commitments (operative paragraph 6)

6. Calls for the establishment of an appropriate subsidiary body in the Conference on Disarmament to deal with nuclear disarmament;

Resolution 59/76. A path to the total elimination of nuclear weapons (operative paragraph 3 (b) and (c))

3. Stresses the central importance of the following practical steps for the systematic and progressive efforts to implement article VI of the Treaty on the Non Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, and paragraphs 3 and 4 (c) of the decision on principles and objectives for nuclear non-proliferation and disarmament of the 1995 Review and Extension Conference of the Parties to the Treaty:[9]

(b) The establishment of an ad hoc committee in the Conference on Disarmament as early as possible during its 2005 session to negotiate a non-discriminatory, multilateral and internationally and effectively verifiable treaty banning the production of fissile material for nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices, in accordance with the report of the Special Coordinator of 1995[10] and the mandate contained therein, taking into consideration both nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation objectives, with a view to its conclusion within five years and, pending its entry into force, a moratorium on the production of fissile material for nuclear weapons;

(c) The establishment of an appropriate subsidiary body with a mandate to deal with nuclear disarmament in the Conference on Disarmament as early as possible during its 2005 session in the context of establishing a programme of work.

Note: Same language since 2000 (fifty-fifth session).

Resolution 59/77. Nuclear disarmament (operative paragraphs 14, 15 and 19)

Resolution 59/81. The Conference on Disarmament decision (CD/1547) of 11 August 1998 to establish, under item 1 of its agenda entitled "cessation of the nuclear arms race and nuclear disarmament", an ad hoc committee to negotiate, on the basis of the report of the Special Coordinator (CD/1299) and the mandate contained therein, a non-discriminatory, multilateral and internationally and effectively verifiable treaty banning the production of fissile material for nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices (operative paragraph 2)

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[9] 1995 Review and Extension Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, Final Document, Part I (NPT/CONF.1995/32 (Part I) and Corr.2), annex, decision 2.

[10] CD/1299.

2. Urges the Conference on Disarmament to agree on a programme of work that includes the immediate commencement of negotiations on such a treaty.

Note: Same language since fifty-fifth session (2000).

Resolution 59/88. Conventional arms control at the regional and subregional levels (operative paragraph 2)

Resolution 59/89. Regional disarmament (operative paragraph 1)

Resolution 59/102. Convention on the prohibition of the use of nuclear weapons (operative paragraphs 1 and 2)

Resolution 59/104. Report of the Conference on Disarmament (operative paragraphs 2 and 5)

2003
Fifty-eighth session

Resolution 58/35. Conclusion of effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons (operative paragraphs 2, 4 and 5)

Resolution 58/36. Prevention of an arms race in outer space (operative paragraphs 2, 5, 6 and 8)

Resolution 58/38. Regional disarmament (operative paragraph 1)

Resolution 58/39. Conventional arms control at the regional and subregional levels (operative paragraph 2)

Resolution 58/40. Prohibition of the dumping of radioactive wastes (operative paragraphs 4 and 5)

Resolution 58/51. Towards a nuclear-weapon-free world: a new agenda (operative paragraphs 12, 13 and 14)

12. Agrees that the Conference on Disarmament should establish, without delay, an appropriate ad hoc committee to deal with nuclear disarmament;

13. Agrees that the Conference on Disarmament should resume negotiations on a non-discriminatory, multilateral and internationally and effectively verifiable treaty banning the production of fissile material for nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices, taking into consideration both nuclear disarmament and nuclear non-proliferation objectives;

14. Agrees that the Conference on Disarmament should complete the examination and updating of the mandate on the prevention of an arms race in outer space in all its aspects, as contained in its decision of 13 February 1992,[11] and re-establish an ad hoc committee as early as possible.

Resolution 58/56. Nuclear disarmament (operative paragraphs 14, 15 and 19)

Resolution 58/57. The Conference on Disarmament decision (CD/1547) of 11 August 1998 to establish under item 1 of its agenda entitled "cessation of the nuclear arms race and nuclear disarmament", an ad hoc committee to negotiate, on the basis of the report of the Special Coordinator (CD/1299) and the mandate contained therein, a non-discriminatory, multilateral and internationally and effectively

[11] CD/1125.

verifiable treaty banning the production of fissile material for nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices (operative paragraph 2)

Resolution 58/59. **A path to the total elimination of nuclear weapons (operative paragraph 3 (b) and (c))**

Resolution 58/64. **Convention on the prohibition of the use of nuclear weapons (operative paragraphs 1 and 2)**

Resolution 58/66. **Report of the Conference on Disarmament (operative paragraphs 2 and 5)**

2002
Fifty-seventh session

Resolution 57/50. **Prohibition of the development and manufacture of new types of weapons of mass destruction and new systems of such weapons: report of the Conference on Disarmament (operative paragraphs 2 and 5)**

Resolution 57/56. **Conclusion of effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons**

Resolution 57/57. **Prevention of an arms race in outer space**

Resolution 57/59. **Towards a nuclear-weapon-free world: the need for a new agenda (operative paragraphs 15, 16 and 17)**

15. Agrees that the Conference on Disarmament should establish without delay an ad hoc committee to deal with nuclear disarmament;

16. Agrees also that the Conference on Disarmament should resume negotiations on a non-discriminatory, multilateral and internationally and effectively verifiable treaty banning the production of fissile material for nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices, taking into consideration both nuclear disarmament and nuclear non-proliferation objectives;

17. Agrees further that the Conference on Disarmament should complete the examination and updating of the mandate on the prevention of an arms race in outer space in all its aspects, as contained in its decision of 13 February 1992,[12] and re-establish an ad hoc committee as early as possible;

Resolution 57/75. **Transparency in armaments (operative paragraph 6)**

Resolution 57/76. **Regional disarmament (operative paragraph 1)**

Resolution 57/77. **Conventional arms control at the regional and subregional levels (operative paragraph 2)**

Resolution 57/78. **A path to the total elimination of nuclear weapons (operative paragraphs 3 (b) and (c))**

Resolution 57/79. **Nuclear disarmament (operative paragraphs 12, 13 and 17)**

Resolution 57/80. **The Conference on Disarmament decision (CD/1547) of 11 August 1998 to establish, under item 1 of its agenda entitled "cessation of the nuclear arms race and nuclear disarmament", an ad hoc**

[12] CD/1125.

committee to negotiate, on the basis of the report of the Special Coordinator (CD/1299) and the mandate contained therein, a non-discriminatory, multilateral and internationally and effectively verifiable treaty banning the production of fissile material for nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices (preambular paragraph 3; operative paragraphs 1 and 2)

Resolution 57/94. Convention on the prohibition of the use of nuclear weapons (operative paragraphs 1 and 2)

Resolution 57/96. Report of the Conference on Disarmament (operative paragraphs 1 and 2)

1. Reaffirms the role of the Conference on Disarmament as the single multilateral disarmament negotiating forum of the international community;

2. Urges the Conference to fulfil that role in the light of the evolving international situation, with a view to making early substantive progress on priority items on its agenda.

Note: Same language since 1999 (54th session of the GA).

2001
Fifty-sixth session

Resolution 56/22. Conclusion of effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons (operative paragraphs 2, 4 and 5)

Resolution 56/23. Prevention of an arms race in outer space (operative paragraphs 5, 6 and 8)

Resolution 56/24H. General and complete disarmament – Regional disarmament (operative paragraph 1)

Resolution 56/24I. General and complete disarmament – conventional arms control at the regional and subregional levels (operative paragraph 2)

Resolution 56/24J. General and complete disarmament – The Conference on Disarmament decision (CD/1547) of 11 August 1998 to establish, under item 1 of its agenda entitled "Cessation of the nuclear arms race and nuclear disarmament", an ad hoc committee to negotiate, on the basis of the report of the Special Coordinator (CD/1299) and the mandate contained therein, a non-discriminatory, multilateral and internationally and effectively verifiable treaty banning the production of fissile material for nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices (operative paragraph 2)

Resolution 56/24L. General and complete disarmament – prohibition of the dumping of radioactive wastes (operative paragraphs 4 and 5)

Resolution 56/24N. General and complete disarmament – a path to the total elimination of nuclear weapons (operative paragraphs 3 (b) and (c))

Resolution 56/24Q. General and complete disarmament – transparency in Armaments (operative paragraph 6)

Resolution 56/24R. General and complete disarmament – nuclear disarmament (operative paragraphs 10, 11, 14 and 15)

Resolution 56/25B. Review and implementation of the concluding document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly – convention on the prohibition of the use of nuclear weapons (operative paragraphs 1 and 2)

1. Reiterates its request to the Conference on Disarmament to commence negotiations in order to reach agreement on an international convention prohibiting the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons under any circumstances;

2. Requests the Conference on Disarmament to report to the General Assembly on the results of those negotiations.

Note: Same language since 1998 (fifty-third session).

2000
Fifty-fifth session

Resolution 55/31. Conclusion of effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons (operative paragraphs 2, 4 and 5)

Resolution 55/32. Prevention of an arms race in outer space (operative paragraphs 5, 6 and 8)

Resolution 55/33C. General and complete disarmament – towards a nuclear-weapon-free world: the need for a new agenda (operative paragraphs 3 and 4)

3. Agrees on the necessity for negotiations in the Conference on Disarmament on a non-discriminatory, multilateral and internationally and effectively verifiable treaty banning the production of fissile material for nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices, in accordance with the report of the Special Coordinator of 1995[13] and the mandate contained therein, taking into consideration both nuclear disarmament and nuclear non-proliferation objectives, and urges the Conference on Disarmament to agree on a programme of work which includes the immediate commencement of negotiations on such a treaty, with a view to their conclusion within five years;

4. Agrees also on the necessity of establishing within the context of the Conference on Disarmament an appropriate subsidiary body with a mandate to deal with nuclear disarmament, and urges the Conference to agree on a programme of work which includes the immediate establishment of such a body.

Resolution 55/33O. General and complete disarmament – Regional Disarmament (operative paragraph 1)

Resolution 55/33P. General and complete disarmament – conventional arms control at the regional and subregional levels (operative paragraph 2)

Resolution 55/33R. General and complete disarmament – a path to the total elimination of nuclear weapons (operative paragraphs 3 (b) and 3 (c))

Resolution 55/33T. General and complete disarmament – nuclear disarmament (operative paragraphs 10, 11 and 15)

[13] CD/1299.

Resolution 55/33U. General and complete disarmament - transparency in armaments (operative paragraph 7)

Resolution 55/33Y. General and complete disarmament – the Conference on Disarmament decision (CD/1547) of 11 August 1998 to establish, under item 1 of its agenda entitled "Cessation of the nuclear arms race and nuclear disarmament", an ad hoc committee to negotiate, on the basis of the report of the Special Coordinator (CD/1299) and the mandate contained therein, a non-discriminatory, multilateral and internationally and effectively verifiable treaty banning the production of fissile material for nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices (operative paragraph 2)

Resolution 55/35B. Review of the implementation of the recommendations and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its tenth special session – report of the Conference on Disarmament (operative paragraphs 1 and 2)

Resolution 55/44G. Review and implementation of the concluding document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly – convention on the prohibition of the use of nuclear weapons (operative paragraphs 1 and 2)

1999
Fifty-fourth session

Resolution 54/44. Prohibition of the development and manufacture of new types of weapons of mass destruction and new systems of such weapons: report of the Conference on Disarmament (operative paragraphs 2 and 5)

2. Requests the Conference on Disarmament, without prejudice to further overview of its agenda, to keep the matter under review, as appropriate, with a view to making, when necessary, recommendations on undertaking specific negotiations on identified types of such weapons;

5. Requests the Conference on Disarmament to report the results of any consideration of the matter in its annual reports to the General Assembly;

Resolution 54/52. Conclusion of effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons (operative paragraphs 2, 4 and 5)

Resolution 54/53. Prevention of an arms race in outer space (operative paragraphs 5, 6 and 8)

Resolution 54/54C. General and complete disarmament – prohibition of the dumping of radioactive wastes (operative paragraphs 4 and 5)

Resolution 54/54D. General and complete disarmament – nuclear disarmament with a view to ultimate eliminations of nuclear weapons (operative paragraph 4 (b))

4. Stresses that, in order to make advancements towards the ultimate goal of eliminating Nuclear weapons, it is important and necessary to pursue such actions as:

(b) Intensive negotiations in the Conference on Disarmament on the early conclusion of a non-discriminatory, multilateral and internationally and effectively

verifiable treaty banning the production of fissile material for nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices, on the basis of the report of the Special Coordinator of 1995[14] and the mandate contained therein, and, pending its entry into force, a moratorium on the production of fissile material for nuclear weapons;

Resolution 54/54G. General and complete disarmament – towards a nuclear-weapon-free world: the need for a new agenda (operative paragraphs 12 and 13)

12. Calls upon the Conference on Disarmament to re-establish the Ad Hoc Committee under item 1 of its agenda entitled "Cessation of the nuclear arms race and nuclear disarmament", on the basis of the report of the Special Coordinator[15] and the mandate contained therein, of a non-discriminatory, multilateral and internationally and effectively verifiable treaty banning the production of fissile material for nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices, taking into consideration both nuclear non-proliferation and nuclear disarmament objectives, and to pursue and conclude these negotiations without delay, and, pending the entry into force of the treaty, urges all States to observe a moratorium on the production of fissile materials for nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices;

13. Also calls upon the Conference on Disarmament to establish an appropriate subsidiary body to deal with nuclear disarmament and, to that end, to pursue as a matter of priority its intensive consultations on appropriate methods and approaches with a view to reaching such a decision without delay;

Resolution 54/54M. General and complete disarmament – conventional arms control at the regional and subregional levels (operative paragraph 2)

Resolution 54/54N. General and complete disarmament – regional disarmament (operative paragraph 1)

Resolution 54/54O. General and complete disarmament – transparency in armaments (operative paragraph 6)

Resolution 54/54P. General and complete disarmament – nuclear disarmament (operative paragraph 11)

Resolution 54/55D. Convention on the prohibition of the use of nuclear weapons (operative paragraphs 1 and 2)

Resolution 54/56B. Review of the implementation of the recommendations and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its tenth special session – report of the Conference on Disarmament (operative paragraphs 1 and 2)

Resolution 54/44 Prohibition of the development and manufacture of new types of weapons of mass destruction and new systems of such weapons: report of the Conference on Disarmament (operative paragraphs 2 and 5)

[14] CD/1299.
[15] Ibid.

1998
Fifty-third session

Resolution 53/75. Conclusion of effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons (operative paragraphs 2, 4 and 5)

Resolution 53/76. Prevention of an arms race in outer space (operative paragraphs 5, 6 and 8)

Resolution 53/77C. General and complete disarmament – prohibition of the dumping of radioactive wastes (operative paragraphs 4 and 5)

Resolution 53/77I. General and complete disarmament – The Conference on Disarmament decision (CD/1547) of 11 August 1998 to establish, under item 1 of its agenda entitled "Cessation of the nuclear arms race and nuclear disarmament", an ad hoc committee to negotiate, on the basis of the report of the Special Coordinator (CD/1299) and the mandate contained therein, a non-discriminatory, multilateral and internationally and effectively verifiable treaty banning the production of fissile material for nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices (operative paragraph 3)

3. Encourages the Conference on Disarmament to re-establish its ad hoc committee at the beginning of its 1999 session.

Resolution 53/77O. General and complete disarmament – regional disarmament (operative paragraph 1)

Resolution 53/77P. General and complete disarmament – conventional arms control at the regional and subregional levels (operative paragraph 2)

Resolution 53/77U. General and complete disarmament – nuclear disarmament with a view to ultimate eliminations of nuclear weapons (operative paragraph 4 (b))

4. Recognizes that, in order to achieve the ultimate goal of eliminating nuclear weapons, it is important and necessary to pursue such actions as:

(b) The early conclusion of negotiations in the Conference on Disarmament, on a non-discriminatory, multilateral and internationally and effectively verifiable treaty banning the production of fissile material for nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices, on the basis of the report of the Special Coordinator and the mandate contained therein;

Resolution 53/77V. General and complete disarmament – transparency in armaments (operative paragraph 6)

Resolution 53/77X. General and complete disarmament – nuclear disarmament (operative paragraphs 10 and 11)

Resolution 53/77Y. General and complete disarmament – towards a nuclear-weapon-free world: the need for a new agenda (operative paragraphs 12 and 13)

12. Calls upon the Conference on Disarmament to pursue its negotiations in the Ad Hoc Committee established under item 1 of its agenda entitled "Cessation of the nuclear arms race and nuclear disarmament", on the basis of the report of the Special Coordinator[16] and

[16] CD/1299.

the mandate contained therein, of a non-discriminatory, multilateral and internationally and effectively verifiable treaty banning the production of fissile material for nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices, taking into consideration both nuclear non-proliferation and nuclear disarmament objectives, and to conclude these negotiations without delay, and, pending the entry into force of the treaty, urges States to observe a moratorium on the production of fissile materials for nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices;

13. Also calls upon the Conference on Disarmament to establish an appropriate subsidiary body to deal with nuclear disarmament and, to that end, to pursue as a matter of priority its intensive consultations on appropriate methods and approaches with a view to reaching such a decision without delay;

Resolution 53/78D. Convention on the prohibition of the use of nuclear weapons (operative paragraphs 1 and 2)

1997
Fifty-second session

Resolution 52/36. Conclusion of effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons (operative paragraphs 2, 4 and 5)

Resolution 52/37. Prevention of an arms race in outer space (operative paragraphs 5, 6 and 8)

Resolution 52/38H. General and complete disarmament – contributions toward banning anti-personnel landmines (operative paragraph 3)

3. Invites the Conference on Disarmament to intensify its efforts on the issue of anti-personnel landmines;

Resolution 52/38I. General and complete disarmament – prohibition of the dumping of radioactive wastes (operative paragraphs 1, 4 and 5)

1. Takes note of the part of the report of the Conference on Disarmament relating to a future convention on the prohibition of radiological weapons;[17]

4. Requests the Conference on Disarmament to take into account, in the negotiations for a convention on the prohibition of radiological weapons, radioactive wastes as part of the scope of such a convention;

5. Also requests the Conference on Disarmament to intensify efforts towards an early conclusion of such a convention and to include in its report to the General Assembly at its fifty-third session the progress recorded in the negotiations on this subject;

Resolution 52/38L. General and complete disarmament – nuclear disarmament (operative paragraphs 6 and 7)

Resolution 52/38P. General and complete disarmament – regional disarmament (operative paragraph 1)

Resolution 52/38Q. General and complete disarmament – conventional arms control at the regional and subregional levels (operative paragraph 2)

Resolution 52/38R. General and complete disarmament – transparency in armaments (operative paragraph 7)

[17] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-second Session, Supplement No. 27* (A/52/27), sect. III.E.

Resolution 52/39C. Convention on the prohibition of the use of nuclear weapons (operative paragraphs 1 and 2)

1. Reiterates its request to the Conference on Disarmament to commence negotiations, in order to reach agreement on an international convention prohibiting the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons under any circumstances, taking as a possible basis the draft Convention on the Prohibition of the Use of Nuclear Weapons contained in the annex to the present resolution;

2. Requests the Conference on Disarmament to report to the General Assembly on the results of those negotiations.

Note: Same language as in 1996 (fifty-first session of the GA).

Resolution 52/40A. Review of the implementation of the recommendations and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its tenth special session – report of the Conference on Disarmament (operative paragraph 5)

5. Also encourages the Conference on Disarmament to intensify further the ongoing review of its agenda and methods of work.

Resolution 52/40C. Review of the implementation of the recommendations and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its tenth special session – role of the United Nations in disarmament (operative paragraph 7)

7. Also reaffirms that the Conference on Disarmament is the sole multilateral negotiating body on disarmament;

1996
Fifty-first session

Resolution 51/37. Prohibition of the development and manufacture of new types of weapons of mass destruction and new systems of such weapons: report of the Conference on Disarmament (operative paragraphs 2 and 5)

Resolution 51/43. Conclusion of effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons (operative paragraphs 2, 4 and 5)

Resolution 51/44. Prevention of an arms race in outer space (operative paragraphs 5, 6 and 8)

5. Reiterates that the Conference on Disarmament, as the single multilateral disarmament negotiating forum, has the primary role in the negotiation of a multilateral agreement or agreements, as appropriate, on the prevention of an arms race in outer space in all its aspects;

6. Requests the Conference on Disarmament to re-establish the Ad Hoc Committee with a negotiating mandate at the beginning of its 1997 session, taking into account the work undertaken since 1985, with a view to conducting negotiations for the conclusion of an agreement or agreements, as appropriate, to prevent an arms race in outer space in all its aspects;

8. Urges States conducting activities in outer space, as well as States interested in conducting such activities, to keep the Conference on Disarmament informed of the

progress of bilateral or multilateral negotiations relating to the prevention of an arms race in outer space, if any, so as to facilitate its work;

Resolution 51/45E. General and complete disarmament – observance of environmental norms in the drafting and implementation of agreements on disarmament and arms control (operative paragraphs 1 and 2)

1. Invites the Conference on Disarmament to take every necessary measure to include the relevant environmental norms and provisions in negotiating treaties and agreements on disarmament and arms limitation, taking into account the need to preserve the world's environment and to ensure the strict observance of such environmental norms and provisions during the entire process of implementation of the provisions of the aforementioned treaties and agreements, particularly during the process of destruction of the arms covered by them;

2. Requests the Conference on Disarmament to take into account, in the negotiations for a convention on the prohibition of radiological weapons, radioactive wastes as part of the scope of such a convention, as well as express provisions relating to environmental protection;

Resolution 51/45H. General and complete disarmament – transparency in armaments (operative paragraph 5)

Resolution 51/45I. General and complete disarmament – bilateral nuclear arms negotiations and nuclear disarmament (operative paragraphs 5 and 6)

5. Invites the Russian Federation and the United States of America to keep the States Members of the United Nations and the Conference on Disarmament duly informed of progress in their discussions and in the implementation of their strategic offensive arms agreements and unilateral decisions;

6. Calls upon the Conference on Disarmament to take such information into account in the negotiations to be held on nuclear disarmament leading to the elimination of nuclear weapons within a time-bound framework.

Resolution 51/45J. General and complete disarmament – prohibition of the dumping of radioactive wastes (operative paragraphs 4 and 5)

3. Calls upon all States to take appropriate measures with a view to preventing any dumping of nuclear or radioactive wastes that would infringe upon the sovereignty of States;

5. Also requests the Conference on Disarmament to intensify efforts towards an early conclusion of such a convention and to include in its report to the General Assembly at its fifty-second session the progress recorded in the negotiations on this subject;

Resolution 51/45K. General and complete disarmament – regional disarmament (operative paragraph 1)

Resolution 51/45O. General and complete disarmament – nuclear disarmament (operative paragraphs 5 and 7)

Resolution 51/45Q. General and complete disarmament – conventional arms control at the regional and subregional levels (operative paragraph 2)

Resolution 51/46D. Convention on the prohibition of the use of nuclear weapons (operative paragraphs 1 and 2)

Resolution 51/47C. Review of the implementation of the recommendations and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its tenth special

session – report of the Conference on Disarmament (operative paragraph 6)

6. Urges the Conference on Disarmament to make every effort to reach a consensus on its agenda and programme of work at the beginning of its 1997 session.

United Nations CD/2014

Conference on Disarmament

10 February 2015

English
Original: Spanish

Note verbale dated 3 February 2015 from the Permanent Mission of Mexico addressed to the Acting Secretary-General of the Conference on Disarmament, requesting that the draft programme of work for the 2015 session submitted by the Mexican presidency of the Conference on Disarmament should be issued as an official document of the Conference

The Permanent Mission of Mexico to the United Nations Office and other international organizations based in Geneva presents its compliments to the United Nations Office at Geneva, the Office of the Acting Director-General and Acting Secretary-General of the Conference on Disarmament, and has the honour to refer to the 2015 session of the Conference on Disarmament.

In this regard, the Permanent Mission of Mexico, in its capacity as President of the Conference on Disarmament, requests that the document entitled "Draft programme of work for the 2015 session", under the symbol CD/WP.584, should be registered as an official document of the 2015 session of the Conference on Disarmament.

GE.15-02237 (E) 120215 120215

1502237

Please recycle

Draft
Programme of work for the 2015 session

1. *Convinced* that the Conference on Disarmament, as the single multilateral disarmament negotiating forum of the international community, has the primary role in substantive negotiations on priority questions of disarmament,

2. *Recognizing* also the need to conduct multilateral negotiations with the aim of reaching agreement on concrete issues, and considering that the present international climate should give additional impetus to multilateral negotiations,

3. *Recalling*, in this respect, that the Conference on Disarmament has a number of urgent and important issues for negotiation to achieve disarmament goals,

4. *Taking into consideration* the final document of the first special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament, which recognized that all the peoples of the world have a vital interest in the success of disarmament negotiations, and that, consequently, all States have the duty to contribute to efforts in the field of disarmament, and that while disarmament is the responsibility of all States, the nuclear-weapon States have the primary responsibility for nuclear disarmament; and that the adoption of disarmament measures should take place in such an equitable and balanced manner so as to ensure the right of each State to security and to ensure that no individual State or group of States may obtain advantages over others at any stage,

5. *In pursuance of its agenda*, in accordance with and fully respecting its rules of procedure, and given the mandate conferred to the Conference on Disarmament by the first special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament, and the necessity to conserve the nature of this forum,

6. *The Conference decides* to start substantive work under its agenda immediately, and to that end takes the following decision for the establishment of a programme of work for the duration of the 2015 session:

(a) Under agenda item 1, entitled "Cessation of the nuclear arms race and nuclear disarmament", to negotiate, with a view to reaching agreement on the basis of the report of the Special Coordinator (CD/1299) and the mandate contained therein, on a non-discriminatory, multilateral and internationally and effectively verifiable treaty banning the production of fissile material for nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices;

(b) Under agenda item 2, entitled "Prevention of nuclear war, including all related matters", to negotiate with a view to reaching agreement on effective measures related to nuclear disarmament. These measures can include practical steps for progressive and systematic efforts to reduce nuclear weapons with the ultimate goal of their elimination, and could take the form of an international legally binding instrument or convention to prohibit the possession, development, production, acquisition, stockpiling, transfer, use or threat of use of nuclear weapons and to provide for their destruction;

(c) Under agenda item 3, entitled "Prevention of an arms race in outer space", to negotiate with a view to reaching agreement on legal arrangements to prevent the deployment of weapons in outer space and the threat or use of force against outer space objects. These arrangements could take the form of an international legally binding instrument;

(d) Under agenda item 4, entitled "Effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons", to negotiate with a view to reaching agreement on such effective international arrangements, that could take the form of an international legally binding instrument;

(e) Under agenda item 5, entitled "New types of weapons of mass destruction and new systems of such weapons; radiological weapons", to negotiate with a view to reaching agreement on measures to prevent the development, production, stockpiling and use of radiological weapons. These measures could take the form of an international legally binding instrument;

(f) Under agenda item 6, entitled "Comprehensive programme of disarmament", to negotiate with a view to reaching agreement on the elements of a programme for general and complete disarmament under strict international control. This could take the form of an international legally binding instrument;

(g) Under agenda item 7, entitled "Transparency in armaments", to negotiate with a view to reaching agreement on the elements of multilateral arrangements on this matter, including legally binding agreements.

7. All negotiations shall be carried out under the responsibility of the corresponding President of the Conference on Disarmament at the time of their occurrence, in accordance with the schedule of activities below, and shall take into consideration all relevant views and proposals past, present and future, and shall also address questions related to each agenda item.

8. In accordance with rule 23 of the rules of procedure, if the Conference deems it advisable, the Presidents may establish subsidiary bodies, such as ad hoc subcommittees and working groups, technical groups or groups of governmental experts, open to all member States of the Conference, unless the Conference decides otherwise, to perform the functions assigned under each agenda item.

9. Each of the Conference Presidents shall present a report to the Conference on the progress of the work conducted under these agenda items during his/her Presidency, before the end of the fifth presidency of the current session.

10. In order to carry out the above-mentioned negotiations, and in accordance with rules 20, 28 and 29 of its rules of procedure, the Conference on Disarmament agrees to hold plenary sessions under the following schedule:

First part

[President: Mexico]

19–30 January	Statements in plenary meetings. Consideration of the agenda and programme of work
2–6 February	**Agenda item 2, entitled "Prevention of nuclear war, including all related matters"**
9–13 February	**Agenda item 2, entitled "Prevention of nuclear war, including all related matters"**

[President: Mongolia]	
16–20 February	**Agenda item 3, entitled "Prevention of an arms race in outer space"**
23–27 February	**Agenda item 3, entitled "Prevention of an arms race in outer space"**
2–6 March	**Agenda item 4, entitled "Effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons"**
9–13 March	**Agenda item 4, entitled "Effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons"**
[President: Morocco]	
16–20 March	**Agenda item 5, entitled "New types of weapons of mass destruction and new systems of such weapons; radiological weapons"**
23–27 March	**Agenda item 5, entitled "New types of weapons of mass destruction and new systems of such weapons; radiological weapons**

Second part

25–29 May	**Agenda item 1, entitled "Cessation of the nuclear arms race and nuclear disarmament"**
1–5 June	**Agenda item 1, entitled "Cessation of the nuclear arms race and nuclear disarmament"**
[President: Myanmar]	
8–12 June	**Agenda item 6, entitled "Comprehensive programme of disarmament"**
15–19 June	**Agenda item 6, entitled "Comprehensive programme of disarmament"**
22–26 June	Further consideration of outstanding matters
29 June–3 July	Further consideration of outstanding matters
[President: Netherlands]	
6–10 July	**Agenda item 7, entitled "Transparency in armaments"**

Third part

3–7 August	Further consideration of outstanding matters
10–14 August	**Agenda item 7, entitled "Transparency in armaments"**
17–21 August	Further consideration of outstanding matters

[President: New Zealand]

24–28 August	Further consideration of outstanding matters
31 August–4 September	Final statements, and consideration and adoption of the report
7–11 September	Final statements, and consideration and adoption of the report
14–18 September	Final statements, and consideration and adoption of the report

11. In adopting this programme of work, the Conference has kept in mind the provisions of rules 30 and 31 of its rules of procedure.

Conference on Disarmament

11 February 2015

Original: English

Note verbale dated 26 January 2015 from the Permanent Mission of Austria addressed to the Acting Secretary-General of the Conference on Disarmament transmitting the text of the joint statement on the humanitarian impact of nuclear weapons delivered by New Zealand on behalf of 155 States during the First Committee at the sixty-ninth session of the General Assembly of the United Nations on 20 October 2014

The Permanent Mission of Austria presents its compliments to the Acting Secretary-General of the Conference on Disarmament and has the honour to transmit herewith the "Joint Statement on the Humanitarian Impact of Nuclear Weapons", delivered by New Zealand on behalf of 155 States during the First Committee of the sixty-ninth United Nations General Assembly on 20 October 2014. As the current coordinator of the "Humanitarian consequences joint statement process", Austria kindly requests this document be issued as an official document of the 2015 Session of the Conference of Disarmament.

GE.15-02409

1502409

Please recycle

Joint Statement on the Humanitarian Consequences of Nuclear Weapons delivered by Ms. Dell Higgie, Ambassador of New Zealand

I am taking the floor on behalf of the following Member States: Afghanistan, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belize, Benin, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, Georgia, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Liechtenstein, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Federated States of Micronesia, Republic of Moldova, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nauru, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, San Marino, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Africa, South Sudan, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Tuvalu, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia and my own country New Zealand; the Observer States of the Holy See and State of Palestine; and non-UN Member States Cook Islands and Niue.

Our 155 countries are deeply concerned about the catastrophic humanitarian consequences of nuclear weapons. Past experience from the use and testing of nuclear weapons has amply demonstrated the unacceptable humanitarian consequences caused by the immense, uncontrollable destructive capability and indiscriminate nature of these weapons. The fact-based discussion that took place at the first and second Conferences on the Humanitarian Impact of Nuclear Weapons, convened respectively by Norway in March 2013 and by Mexico in February of this year, has allowed us to deepen our collective understanding of those consequences. A key message from experts and international organisations was that no State or international body could address the immediate humanitarian emergency caused by a nuclear weapon detonation or provide adequate assistance to victims.

The broad participation at those Conferences, with attendance most recently in Nayarit, Mexico, by 146 States, the International Committee of the Red Cross, a number of UN humanitarian organisations and civil society, reflected the recognition that the catastrophic humanitarian consequences of nuclear weapons are a fundamental and global concern. We warmly welcome Austria's announcement of a third Conference, scheduled for 8-9 December 2014. We firmly believe that it is in the interests of all States to participate in that Conference, which aims to further broaden and deepen understanding of this matter, and we welcome civil society's ongoing engagement.

This work is essential, because the catastrophic consequences of nuclear weapons affect not only governments, but each and every citizen of our interconnected world. They have deep implications for human survival; for our environment; for socio-economic development; for our economies; and for the health of future generations. For these reasons,

we firmly believe that awareness of the catastrophic consequences of nuclear weapons must underpin all approaches and efforts towards nuclear disarmament.

This is not, of course, a new idea. The appalling humanitarian consequences of nuclear weapons became evident from the moment of their first use, and from that moment have motivated humanity's aspirations for a world free from this threat, which have also inspired this statement. The humanitarian consequences of nuclear weapons have been reflected in numerous UN resolutions, including the first resolution passed by this Assembly in 1946, and in multilateral instruments including the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty. The world's most eminent nuclear physicists observed as early as 1955 that nuclear weapons threaten the continued existence of mankind and that a war with these weapons could quite possibly put an end to the human race. The First Special Session of the General Assembly devoted to Disarmament (SSOD-1) stressed in 1978 that "nuclear weapons pose the greatest danger to mankind and to the survival of civilisation." These expressions of profound concern remain as compelling as ever. In spite of this, the humanitarian consequences of nuclear weapons have not been at the core of nuclear disarmament and nuclear non-proliferation deliberations for many years.

We are therefore encouraged that the humanitarian focus is now well established on the global agenda. The 2010 Review Conference of the NPT expressed "deep concern at the catastrophic humanitarian consequences of any use of nuclear weapons". That deep concern informed the November 26 2011 resolution of the Council of Delegates of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, and the decision in 2012 of this General Assembly to establish an open-ended working group to develop proposals to take forward multilateral nuclear disarmament negotiations. It underlies the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States' call to the international community, in August 2013, to emphasise the humanitarian consequences of nuclear weapons during any discussion of nuclear issues. In September 2013, at the High-Level Meeting on Nuclear Disarmament, numerous leaders from around the world again evoked that deep concern as they called for progress to be made on nuclear disarmament. 125 countries supported the Joint Statement on the Humanitarian Consequences of Nuclear Weapons delivered at the 2013 First Committee. Today's statement again demonstrates the growing political support for the humanitarian focus.

It is in the interest of the very survival of humanity that nuclear weapons are never used again, under any circumstances. The catastrophic effects of a nuclear weapon detonation, whether by accident, miscalculation or design, cannot be adequately addressed. All efforts must be exerted to eliminate the threat of these weapons of mass destruction.

The only way to guarantee that nuclear weapons will never be used again is through their total elimination. All States share the responsibility to prevent the use of nuclear weapons, to prevent their vertical and horizontal proliferation and to achieve nuclear disarmament, including through fulfilling the objectives of the NPT and achieving its universality.

We welcome the renewed resolve of the international community, together with the International Committee of the Red Cross and international humanitarian organisations, to address the catastrophic humanitarian consequences of nuclear weapons. By raising awareness about this issue, civil society has a crucial role to play side-by-side with governments as we fulfil our responsibilities. We owe it to future generations to work together to do just that, and in doing so to rid our world of the threat posed by nuclear weapons.

CD/2016

Conference on Disarmament

12 February 2015

English
Original: Spanish

Note verbale dated 11 February 2015 from the Permanent Mission of Ecuador addressed to the secretariat of the Conference on Disarmament transmitting, in its capacity as Coordinator of the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States, the text of the special declaration on the urgent need for a nuclear-weapon-free world adopted during the Third Summit of Heads of State and Government of the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States (CELAC), held on 28 and 29 January 2015 in Belén, Costa Rica

The Permanent Mission of Ecuador to the United Nations Office and other international organizations in Geneva presents its compliments to the United Nations Office in Geneva — secretariat of the Conference on Disarmament — and, in its capacity as Coordinator of the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States (CELAC), has the honour to transmit herewith the original version, in Spanish, of the Special Declaration on the Urgent Need for a Nuclear-Weapon-Free World, adopted at the Third Summit of CELAC held in Belén, Costa Rica, on 28 and 29 January 2015.

The Permanent Mission of Ecuador kindly requests the secretariat of the Conference on Disarmament to ensure that this declaration is issued as an official document of the Conference on Disarmament and distributed to all member and observer States of the Conference.

GE.15-02415 (E) 130215 160215

1502415

Please recycle

Special declaration No. 16: On the urgent need for a nuclear-weapon-free world

The Heads of State and Government of Latin America and the Caribbean, meeting in Costa Rica on the occasion of the Third Summit of the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States (CELAC), on 28 and 29 January 2015, have decided as follows:

1. We express our pride at the official proclamation of Latin America and the Caribbean as a "Zone of peace" during the Second Summit of the Community, held in Havana, Cuba, on 29 January 2014;

2. We highlight the importance and the contribution to international peace and security of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean (the Treaty of Tlatelolco) and the protocols to it, which established the first nuclear-weapon-free zone in a densely populated part of the planet. We underline our full support for the work of the region's specialized body, the Organization for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean, and reaffirm the importance of collaboration and cooperation between CELAC and the Organization in shaping common positions and joint endeavours in the field of nuclear disarmament;

3. We reaffirm once again our deepest concern at the threat posed to humanity by the existence of nuclear weapons and their possible use or the threat of their use;

4. We reiterate our firm conviction and ongoing commitment to continue promoting complete and verifiable nuclear disarmament as a priority objective of the Community, and the urgent need to secure the total and general elimination of nuclear weapons. We are persuaded that the only effective guarantee against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons is their complete prohibition and elimination;

5. We reaffirm once again our decision to join in the efforts of the international community to move forward towards the negotiation of a universal legally binding instrument banning the possession, development, production, acquisition, testing, stockpiling, transfer, use or threat of use of nuclear weapons, and providing for their confirmed destruction, thus contributing to general and complete disarmament and the strengthening of trust among nations;

6. We emphasize that the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons is a violation of the Charter of the United Nations and a crime against humanity, as well as a violation of international law and international humanitarian law, as unanimously affirmed in 1996 in an advisory opinion by the International Court of Justice, which called for a start to negotiations for the elimination of nuclear weapons;

7. We reaffirm once again the provisions of resolution CG/563 on the urgent need for general and complete nuclear disarmament, as well as the strategic agenda of the Organization for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean (OPANAL), both of which were adopted by the 33 member States at the thirteenth ordinary session of the OPANAL General Conference, held on 22 August 2013 in Buenos Aires, Argentina;

8. In that regard, we highlight the need to make progress with the OPANAL strategic plan, one of the ongoing key tasks of the General Conference and the other organs of OPANAL, and to foster and articulate the efforts of CELAC and OPANAL to promote nuclear disarmament;

9. We affirm that the non-nuclear-weapon States, a group which includes all the member States of CELAC, have a legitimate interest in benefiting from unequivocal and

legally binding assurances from the nuclear-weapon States that they will not use or threaten to use nuclear weapons. The member States of CELAC call for efforts to negotiate and adopt as quickly as possible a universal and legally binding instrument on negative security assurances;

10. We reiterate our call to all States, in particular the nuclear-weapon States, to eliminate the role of nuclear weapons from their doctrines, security policies and military strategies and policies, in keeping with their obligations under article VI of the NPT and the commitments arising from the NPT review conferences, as well as national political declarations. In the same way, we urge the countries which have subscribed to policies of extended nuclear deterrence in military alliances based on nuclear weapons to implement policies which will enable them to eliminate their dependence on the nuclear weapons of other States, in harmony with the objectives of the Charter of the United Nations and their obligations under the NPT;

11. We reiterate our great concern at the disastrous large-scale humanitarian consequences and the worldwide effects of any nuclear explosion, whether accidental or intentional;

12. We congratulate Austria on holding the Third Conference on the Humanitarian Impact of Nuclear Weapons, in Vienna in December 2014, and also Mexico on holding the second International Conference on this topic in Nayarit in February 2014. Testimony provided by survivors as well as the evidence and scientific data show that nuclear weapons constitute a serious threat to security, the development of peoples and civilization in general. In keeping with our declarations, we reaffirm our forceful support for the call made in Vienna and Nayarit for the initiation of a diplomatic process of negotiation of an international legally binding instrument banning nuclear weapons;

13. We underline the importance of active participation by CELAC member States in drafting specific proposals for achieving general and complete nuclear disarmament, in accordance with a clear, irreversible and verifiable multilaterally agreed timetable;

14. We commit ourselves to starting negotiations at the highest political level for the prohibition and elimination of nuclear weapons by means of a legally binding instrument, and accordingly welcome the Cuban proposal aimed at securing the adoption of a legally binding instrument on nuclear disarmament, which was presented at the Third Conference on the Humanitarian Impact of Nuclear Weapons, held in Vienna on 8 and 9 December 2014, and endorse the Austrian Pledge which was announced at the end of the Conference;

15. Almost 70 years after the attacks on Hiroshima and Nagasaki, the Community demands that nuclear weapons should never be used again in any circumstances by anyone;

16. We uphold our firm position in favour of the full implementation of the three pillars of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT), namely, disarmament, non-proliferation and the peaceful use of nuclear energy, without any discrimination or double standards, and reiterate our concern that, while the objectives of the Treaty in relation to non-proliferation and the exercise of the inalienable right to the peaceful use of nuclear energy have been pursued, no progress has been recorded on the nuclear disarmament objectives;

17. We reaffirm the importance of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty — the cornerstone of the disarmament and non-proliferation regime — and stress the importance of making it universal;

18. We reaffirm the right of States to develop, produce and make peaceful use of nuclear energy, without discrimination and in keeping with articles I, II, III and IV of the NPT. We reiterate the commitment of all the States parties to the Treaty to facilitate participation in the fullest possible exchange of equipment, material and scientific and technological information for the peaceful use of nuclear energy;

19. We underline the sovereign right of States to manage their sources of energy, including nuclear energy for peaceful purposes;

20. We call on all the nuclear-weapon States to fulfil their obligations under article VI of the NPT, and to negotiate effective measures leading to the prohibition and complete elimination of nuclear weapons;

21. We note that the nuclear-weapon States continue to invest large sums for the purpose of maintaining and modernizing their nuclear arsenals, and affirm that nuclear disarmament is also a socioeconomic imperative for the international community. Hence we urge them to allocate greater resources for promoting peace and sustainable development, especially in the least developed countries;

22. We emphasize that half of annual investment in nuclear arsenals would suffice to enable the development objectives agreed for poverty reduction to be reached at the international level, including the Millennium Development Goals for the year 2015. We underline that action to create a nuclear-weapon-free world is not only a rational economic measure but a necessary step in order to address the deep-rooted causes of socioeconomic instability;

23. In this regard, we urge all the parties to the NPT to implement fully and immediately the thirteen practical steps for nuclear disarmament agreed at the 2000 NPT Review Conference, as well as the Plan of Action of the 2010 Review Conference; we note that all the parties have a duty to pursue negotiations in good faith on effective measures for the cessation of the nuclear arms race at an early date and nuclear disarmament, and on a treaty for general and complete disarmament under strict and effective international control, as stipulated in article VI of the NPT;

24. We regret that the international conference for the establishment of a zone free of nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction in the Middle East, which was scheduled for 2012, has not yet been convened, and note that this commitment is an important and integral part of the commitments entered into at the 1995 Review and Extension Conference, and the final outcome of the 2000 and 2010 NPT Review Conferences;

25. We are firmly convinced that the establishment of such a zone would constitute a vital step in a process of peace in the Middle East region, and call for this conference to be convened and held as soon as possible, in keeping with the agreement among the States parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons in 1995, 2000 and 2010;

26. We emphasize our condemnation of the upgrading of existing nuclear weapons and the development of new types of such weapons, which is inconsistent with the obligation to take effective steps towards nuclear disarmament;

27. We reiterate the importance of the early entry into force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT), and urge the States listed in annex II of the Treaty, whose ratification is essential to enable it to enter into force, to speed up the process of signature and/or ratification of the instrument;

28. We insist that all States should refrain from carrying out nuclear tests, other nuclear explosions or any other major non-explosive tests, including subcritical experiments and those performed using supercomputers. Such actions run counter to the objective and purposes of the CTBT and its spirit, thus undermining its impact as a measure of nuclear disarmament;

29. We declare that we reject nuclear tests and any strategic concept for defence and security which justifies the use or the threat of the use of nuclear weapons, or which is

founded on the promotion and establishment of military and political alliances based on nuclear weapons and policies of nuclear deterrence;

30. We urge the Conference on Disarmament to display the political will to ensure that substantive work begins without delay through the adoption and implementation of a balanced and comprehensive programme of work which moves the nuclear disarmament agenda forward. We emphasize the urgent need to begin multilateral negotiations for the elimination of nuclear weapons in a non-discriminatory, irreversible and verifiable manner. We welcome the contribution made by the disarmament initiatives organized at the bilateral, regional, multilateral and global levels, and in the major forums where progress can be made, with the participation of all the nuclear-weapon States;

31. We acknowledge the work carried out by the Open-Ended Working Group established under United Nations General Assembly resolution 67/56, with the task of submitting proposals to move forward the multilateral negotiations on nuclear disarmament, including the proposals submitted and contributions made in the Group by the member States of CELAC;

32. We emphasize that the Treaty of Tlatelolco and the Organization for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean (OPANAL) constitute political, legal and institutional points of reference in the establishment of other nuclear-weapon-free zones in various regions of the world. The experience of Tlatelolco, together with the other similar zones and Mongolia as the only State which has unilaterally declared itself nuclear-weapon-free, are important political and legal assets for the international community in spurring the establishment of new such zones, and moving forward towards the goal of a nuclear-weapon-free world;

33. We urge the nuclear-weapon States to withdraw all the interpretative declarations attached to protocols I and II to the Treaty of Tlatelolco, which amount to actual reservations that are prohibited by the Treaty, and to respect the denuclearized character of Latin America and the Caribbean, thus helping to rule out the possibility that nuclear weapons may be used against countries in the region. To that end the Community reiterates its commitment to continue working with the nuclear-weapon States parties to protocols I and II, through the appropriate organs of OPANAL and elsewhere, with the aim of securing the withdrawal of those interpretative declarations;

34. We welcome the holding of the Third Conference of States Parties to Treaties that Establish Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zones and Mongolia, which is to take place in New York immediately before the ninth Conference to Review the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT). We call for this conference to be strengthened as a forum for shaping consensus on the expansion of nuclear-weapon-free zones, thereby supporting nuclear disarmament;

35. We welcome the high-level meeting of the General Assembly on nuclear disarmament, which was held on 26 September 2013;

36. We reiterate our commitment to proper follow-up to General Assembly resolution 68/32, entitled "Follow-up to the high-level meeting of the General Assembly on nuclear disarmament";

37. We welcome the declaration of 26 September as International Day for the Total Elimination of Nuclear Weapons, highlight the events which took place around the world as this day was marked for the first time, and urge governments, parliaments and civil society to take additional steps to mark this date each year;

38. We welcome the General Assembly's decision to hold a high-level international conference, no later than 2018, to identify measures and actions needed to eliminate nuclear weapons in the shortest possible time, with the aim of adopting a treaty banning the

development, production, acquisition, testing, stockpiling, transfer, use or threat of use of nuclear weapons, and providing for their destruction in accordance with a multilaterally agreed timetable;

39. We reiterate our call to all heads of State and government to declare publicly that it is imperative to eliminate nuclear weapons in all appropriate forums, in order to raise this issue at the highest political level and generate the political will needed to address this threat.

Belén, Costa Rica, 29 January 2015